

# The Trinity Tripod

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TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD

September 15, 1970



## Three's a Crowd!

In shades of Camp Runnamuck, freshmen Linda Brownstein, Hallie Lehrer and Jenny Warburl (left to right), discover life in an Elton Hall triplet. In an effort to find enough rooms for its 1499 students, the College has added a third person to once spacious doubles.

## Students Find New Rooms Unprepared, Overcrowded

By Jan Gimar

Dissatisfaction with current rooming situations on campus seems to have reached epidemic proportions this year as students checked into rooms at times crammed with three or four inhabitants. Some rooms apparently lacked even minimal upkeep and preparation for the students' arrival.

A 9.5 per cent increase in enrollment to 1499 students this year naturally caused a sharp increase in the number of students needing College housing. As a result, several new dwellings have been added to the existing dormitories;

### News Analysis

New space has been made in existing facilities, and new areas have been opened up to the increasing number of coeds. While some of these new rooming provisions seem to be quite suitable, others have spawned cries of rage from their occupants.

Most of the complaints received in a random sampling of new situations last weekend concerned the

state in which many new and returning students found their rooms. Running a close second was the bathroom situation in many dorms, especially those provided for coeds.

The sampling was taken dormitory by dormitory from the north end of the campus to the south.

Formerly a faculty apartment, 90-92 Vernon St., or Vernon Heights, is now entirely student housing and therefore the most used "new" residence. The three story building houses 48 students, four in each of four apartments per floor. The apartments basically consist of three large rooms, one formerly a kitchen, and a private bath. While most of the residents interviewed agree that the rooms have great potential for human habitation, all pointed out several shortcomings in the facilities.

All agreed that the rooms had been left in a mess. The previous faculty tenants left behind dirty floors, closets filled with trash, and dirty drawers and shelves. In

addition, when the new furniture was delivered to the rooms, the packaging was left piled in the middle of the floor. Several stoves and refrigerators were left behind. The gas is still on in one room and the stove works beautifully. None of the rooms were left with a shower curtain, although this could be understood in light of the fact that three out of four didn't have shower heads. All residents had to supply their own toilet paper.

Several of the rooms are also lacking in the critical area of electricity. Some apartments only have one outlet per room, and others do not have overhead lights. Those with light sockets were found with burned out bulbs or no bulbs at all. One room of freshman coeds complained that the hallway at their end was unlighted.

Other grievances included the lack of doors between rooms, lack of blinds or curtains at the windows, a back door that didn't lock, leaky faucets, peeling paint, and ants.

## Three Way Senate Race Set For State

In pre-election activities last summer, three insurgents challenged the choice of Democratic and Republican party conventions and forced the first statewide primaries in Connecticut history. Senator Thomas Dodd, denied his party's support for a third term decided to run as an independent candidate.

The plans of the Democratic leadership originally called for Governor John Dempsey to seek a third term and for Congressman Emilio Daddario to run for the Senate seat held by Senator Thomas Dodd. Party leaders had decided to dump Dodd after his 1967 censure by the Senate for financial misconduct.

Dempsey's unexpected decision to retire from public life at the end of his second term, convinced Daddario to run for Governor, and left

the party leaders without a Senate nominee. After several months, State Chairman John Bailey decided to support Alphonsus Donahue, a wealthy businessman, who had never run for a public office.

Two other men, Joseph Duffey, national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, and State Senate Majority Leader Edward Marcus had already entered the race, for the Senate nomination.

Daddario was unopposed for the gubernatorial nomination. At the Democratic State Convention on June 26 and 27, the delegates narrowly endorsed Donahue for U. S. Senator, but the efforts of State Chairman John Bailey were not strong enough to prevent the two other candidates from qualifying for the August primary. Duffey and Marcus each received the votes of over 20% of the conven-

tion's 960 delegates. Both were helped by the failure of the party leadership to united strongly behind Donahue. Though John Bailey put all his power behind Donahue, Governor John Dempsey did no more than admit he would vote for Donahue, unopposed gubernatorial nominee Congressman Emilio Daddario remained neutral, and Senator Abraham Ribicoff threw his support to Duffey.

The Republican leadership, led by State Chairman Howard Hausman, was, unlike the Democrats, united.

Almost every important Republican politician in the state gave his support to Thomas Meskill, 6th District Congressman, for Governor and to Lowell Welcker, 4th District Congressman for Senator. Meskill and Welcker, themselves important powers in

the party, declared their support for each other.

But, unity was not enough to prevent a pair of primary fights.

Edwin Etherington, former President of Wesleyan University, and State Senator John Lupton both challenged Welcker for the senatorial nomination.

State Senate Minority Leader Wallace Barnes challenged Meskill for the gubernatorial nomination.

Etherington, who many had considered the strongest of the three challenges, failed to get the 20% he needed to qualify for the senatorial primary.

But, despite strong pressure from the party leadership, both Barnes and Lupton managed to keep their 20% and qualify for the

## Lockwood Favors Intellectual Goals

President Lockwood urged the "recovery of that community of learning in which our intellectual concerns have the highest priority" in the annual Convocation address yesterday.

"It is time to turn our energies, not to misty-eyed solutions to poorly understood problems, but to the tough issues we face," the President said. "We must clearly define those problems and then seek the best answers available."

The College should respond to "growing public impatience" over campus unrest by reappraising itself, Lockwood said.

"One reason for our disappointment has been the understandable, yet diversionary, acceptance by colleges and universities of this country, since World War II, of responsibility for so many of society's problems," he said.

The president pointed out that he did not think that the colleges should return to their classical role which he described as "a detached position of reflection and creative thought." But he did insist that there should return to their classical role which he described as "a detached position of reflection and creative thought." But he did insist that there should be an examination of the institution's "new relationships with the wider community."

"We must sort out what we can do effectively and what, if we persist in doing, will only add to further frustration," he said.

Lockwood cited three specific areas in which the College is attempting to define a proper response:

1) the question of the relative weight that should be assigned teaching, publication and community service, 2) finding the most effective manner of working with the Hartford community, and 3) developing an Urban and Environmental studies program.

"Imaginative and rigorous teaching must have the highest priority," Lockwood said.

While the faculty must be familiar with the latest scholarship, he continued, research and publication must remain subordinate to teaching.

"Community service is an elusive phrase: yet I think we would agree that instruction that is insensitive to the contemporary scene has lost its purchase on human events," he said. "Learning ultimately leads to action."

The President said that the College must respond only to the expressed needs of the Hartford community.

"Unhappily," he pointed out, "there is always the danger of our being guilty of moral snobism when we bring our perspectives to these problems with which many others have struggled."

Like any other academic program, the urban and environmental studies program "should combine intellectual rigor with opportunities to improve our understanding of urban and environmental problems through first-hand experience," Lockwood said.

He expressed opposition to any attempt to make the urban studies program a "political platform." Informed social criticism will result from an intellectual approach combined with first-hand experience, he said.

"The College must always stand for something quite distinct from

(Continued on Page 2)

## Students' Sculptures Destroyed

By Susannah Heschel

Student art work left in the Austin Arts Center for the summer was removed and destroyed by members of the Buildings and Grounds staff.

Terence D. LaNoue, associate professor of fine arts and instructor in sculpture, termed the incident "tragic" and "very ruthless." He stated in an interview Sunday that he had assured his students of the safety of the classrooms for their sculpture.

Reason for the removal, according to Riel S. Crandall, director of building and grounds, who supervised the action, stemmed from desire to "clean out" the classrooms in anticipation of the summer school sculpture class. Crandall also stated that the art work in the upper lobby posed a fire threat as it was blocking passage.

Approximately 90% of the art work was sculpture, according to John H. Woolley, technical director of the Austin Arts Center.

Storage space for the art work was unavailable anywhere on campus, according to Crandall. He directed his men to remove the art work to the Hartford City dump.

Value of the losses had not been estimated as of Sunday night. One student had been planning to sell his sculpture to a prospective buyer. Another student, Mel Kendrick, '71, lost four pieces representing a sizable percentage of the year's effort. Kendrick valued

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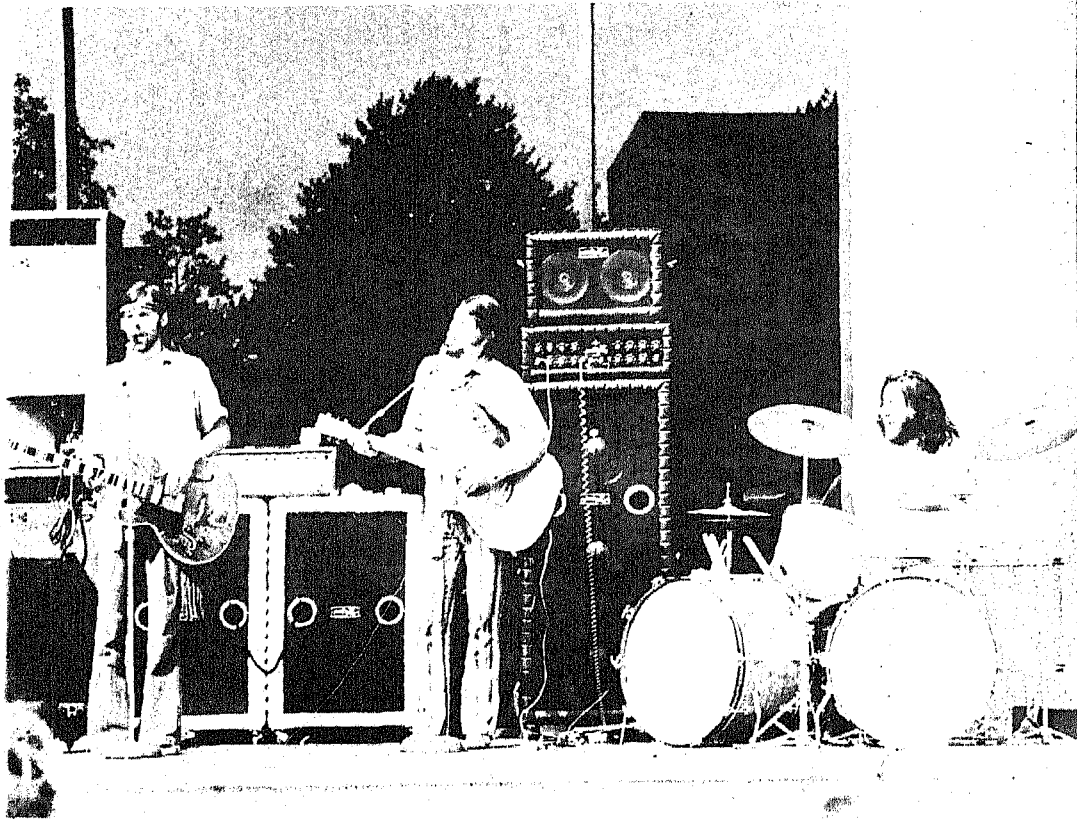
### TRIPOD

The TRIPOD is pleased to announce the promotion of two staff members.

H. Susannah Heschel '73 will assume the responsibilities of assistant editor working with the news staff.

Edward J. Wojciechowski '72 will join the Business Board as Circulation Manager.

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**Open Air Concert** Rock group performs at Life Science Building Sunday afternoon.

## Science Fiction:

# The Devil's Work

a review by Jay Mandt

**Editor's Note:** Contributing Editor Jay Mandt will be featured this year as a book reviewer. Students and faculty interested in reviewing should contact Mr. Mandt at THE TRIPOD.

**MAROONED**, by Martin Caiden. Bantam Books, 1969. 380 pages, and **CAMP CONCENTRATION**, by Thomas Disch. Doubleday and Co., 1969. 187 pages.

Science fiction has a long, and not always illustrious career as the poor relation to mainstream literature. Some of the aspersions on its character have been earned by hacks, others less obviously by plain, but well-written stupidity. There are brighter moments however, books that deserve serious reception, and books that point to the dilemmas of all literature by accenting those of this limited genre.

Two cases in point.

The revised version of Martin Caiden's **MAROONED** is being sold at the movie theaters, and despite this it is not an unworthy accomplishment. The science aspect of science fiction is paramount here: in unconscious imitation of Michael Crichton's **ANDROMEDA STRAIN**, pretentious prose has been eliminated. Caiden's writing is tight and taut - it communicates action and the pathos of action in itself, and hence does not (as it should not) draw any attention to itself. One is hardly aware one is reading. One is experiencing the mundane, in the guise of average human beings, confronting a requirement for momentary greatness.

Action is swift and swiftly reported. Scenes are painted in booming shifts . . . dawns and sunsets, the crystal clarity of stars through a vacuum . . . all is well accomplished. Description and dialogue proceed at the level of culture of the astronauts themselves - Jim Pruett would have uttered that "one small step one giant leap" line, circumstances permitting. The book adds up to classical science fiction. It is technologically pure, authentically technical man, met in his ordinariness: a traditional, technologically pure, authentically scientific creature. The virtues, except for the heroism are intolerably mundane, but this after all says something of significance; if there were a message, it would be egalitarian.

The second book is by the relatively unknown Thomas Disch, entitled **CAMP CONCENTRATION**. Disch has crossed over the chasm

between science fiction and straight literature, or rather has attempted to cross over, and doing so he manages to at least raise the issue of the place and stature of science fiction in yet another novel way. Disch does not hide the fact that he is doing literature. He tries quite hard to produce a literate message, and succeeds, though not without some unfortunate weaknesses.

Ultimately, it is his message that is more disturbing than his presentation of it. His story is of a camp in which the inmates are guinea pigs in an experiment that makes them geniuses under the aegis of a virus, and then kills them with a deadly form of syphilis. The situation leads the inmates to experiment with alchemy, and the protagonist, a poet, with literature, in the form of a record of the inner life of this inner circle of hell.

There are several superb passages, for example a dream visit by Thomas Aquinas: "Who am I?"/ "Thomas Aquinas?"/ "SAINT Thomas Aquinas. You should have known right off. Are you dumb?"/ "Not compared to most."/"Compared to most - but what about compared to me? Ha! And God is smarter even than I . . ." The level of arrogance running through this passage, the reduction of God (and good; jolly, terrifying Saint Thomas) to the same level as the circles of hell, the play on faith by the poet Sanchetti, and the resort to alchemy for salvation as the crisis of death becomes acute - all these point to a message I hesitate to communicate. That alchemy proves in this case a ruse covering technology only makes things worse.

One of the less bright characters asks Sanchetti: "Is art a sin then?"/ "Any overweening love; less than the love of God himself is sinful. Dante's hell . . . is full of those who loved agreeable things that bit too much."/ Schipansky blushed. "If you'll excuse me for saying so Mr. Sanchetti, I don't believe in God." Sanchetti replies then that he too does not though he really does; later he does not and Schipansky

really does. Sanchetti merely confides to us: "What a career I missed in not becoming a Jesuit. Next to out and out seduction, there is no game quite so absorbing as this convert-making."

And the message? This is the devil's work, or that, at any rate, is my opinion. It mocks the goodness it applauds, and drags heaven down to the entry way of hell. In the end we do not quite realize that the "happy ending" is achieved through a series of murders. "Is art a sin?" The answer is that yes, art IS a sin, if loved too much and at the cost of truth. And yes, there are other sins to learn of, like the sin of Sanchetti - conscientious objector to the not-so-distant future's permanent war - who makes a place for himself writing the Book of Hades. There is, as Sanchetti confided, no game so absorbing as convert-making - but that game is best left to saints and politicians.

## Jimmy Olsen Didn't Make It Overnight.

Sure Jimmy Olsen is a crack journalist. But he didn't become one overnight.

It took a lot of hard work. And a lot of advice. From people like Perry White, Clark Kent, and Lois Lane. People who know their newswriting.

There aren't many people around who know their craft so well. But a few of them are right here, working for The Trinity Tripod. And they're offering a student-taught course called "Practical Journalism."

They'll teach you how to write headlines. How to proofread. How to type with two fingers. But most of all how to write a good news story.

We won't kid you. The Trinity Tripod is no Daily Planet. But then Trinity College is no Metropolis either. If you want to learn about "Practical Journalism," come to the Tripod offices this afternoon between 1 and 4. Talk to the Editor. He'll tell you how to become a cub reporter.

And don't call him "Chief."

### NEW STUDENTS

Matriculation will be held in the Chapel at 1:00 today.

# Wilson Play Opens Theatrical Season

David Bargman

THIS IS THE RILL SPEAKING by Lanford Wilson, the first of this year's Theater Arts Department productions, is a play about living, nothing more or less. It depicts segments in the lives of people in a small town (probably midwestern). No one character or event is outstanding; Wilson is giving us a total view of the lives of plain people. All the youthful people in town have the same lifestyle (getting drunk in vacant parking lots, making out in the park late at night). As they get older, they have the same adulthood, telling the kids to finish dinner, gossiping about other townspeople, and eventually the same old age, just sitting on the front porch rocking chair.

In order to portray the variety of characters, each of the actors takes on several roles. This potentially difficult approach proves quite successful, helping the audiences to see the similar patterns in the different stages of life. Old Maybelle Robinson can become young Allison making out in the park (Both parts were well played by Mary Salter) and one would see that the difference between the two will be erased by time. Wilson's insights into his characters is further delineated by the insight each actor brings to his various roles.

At the end of the play, young Will Robinson (Cotter Smith) describes to his sister (Lynn Derrick) a story he wants to write in which trees, rills and other non-animal forms of life would be infused with consciousness and would verbally describe their lives (thus the title). The analogy between the lives of natural phenomena and those of the people in this small town is the play's greatest weakness. What Will wishes to give the trees is exactly what Wilson has stolen from his characters, namely the ability to view themselves rationally. In that regard the people are lower than trees on an evolutionary scale, because they can never be made to see the pointlessness of their condition. If one accepts this premise, one must believe that human society has no potential for change, hardly a pleasant thought.

Despite the weaknesses in the play, the production cannot be seriously faulted. Director David

Ellet and his cast made the most of Wilson's valid insights, and, in the staging, captured the cyclic nature of life. Each actor made the necessary transitions from character to character extremely well.

Considering the short time the cast and crew had to prepare the play for presentation, they did an especially good job. More rehearsal time might have helped smooth out some of the stage movements; there were certain moments in which the actors seemed constrained. But to the credit of all involved, at no time was the flow of the play seriously interrupted.

Due to the nature of the play, no one actor was especially noticeable; each was dependent upon and received the continual support of the others. Along with Cotter, Mary, and Lynn, Jay Allison, Chip Keyes, and Pam Wooley gave the appreciative audience a fine example of ensemble acting.

After the play, Mr. Ellet talked about the Theater Arts Department program for the year which will begin with auditions for the first major production, Shakespeare's **TWELFTH NIGHT**. The excellence of **THIS IS THE RILL SPEAKING** gives hope for success in this year's theater program.

## Speech... (From P. 1)

the effects it may have on the wider community," he said. "It can and should serve that community, but its mission should always allow for those who cannot yet see how best to serve or who wish to dedicate themselves to speculative discourse during their undergraduate days. And that is why Trinity does not take an institutional stand on these issues."

The President said neither the College nor other institutions were so threatened that they could justifiably be turned into a political instrument.

Responsibility for current student unrest should not be placed solely on the policies of the national administration, Lockwood noted. Much may be attributed to a failure to face the necessity for change, he said.

"I cannot understand why we, both on and off campuses, have been so hesitant to recognize that an institution which does not consciously experiment and renew itself is a dying institution."

Lockwood cited several areas where the College is acting to find an approach conducive to constructive change.

He announced his intention to restructure the Trinity College Council (TCC) to include eight students, eight faculty, two administrators, two alumni, one parent and one member of the College staff below the rank of College officer.

The TCC was formerly composed of four students, four faculty and four administrators.

Lockwood pledged that the Administration would be "accountable for its actions."

He also urged the College to discuss ways to improve the residential community. He specifically pointed to the problem of drug abuse: "For example, I refer to the poor judgment involved in tolerating the use of dangerous drugs."

He said he hoped that the new Drug Advisory Committee could serve effectively "in helping those who cannot meet this problem."

Lockwood announced that a "mutually agreeable solution" had been reached between the College and the Air Force to terminate the ROTC program on campus. He stressed that the agreement was "without prejudice, in the best interests of both Trinity and the Air Force."



*"We are now on the threshold of a crisis situation."*

Sen. Strom Thurmond  
Sept 11, 1970

By John Mattus and Stephen Roylance

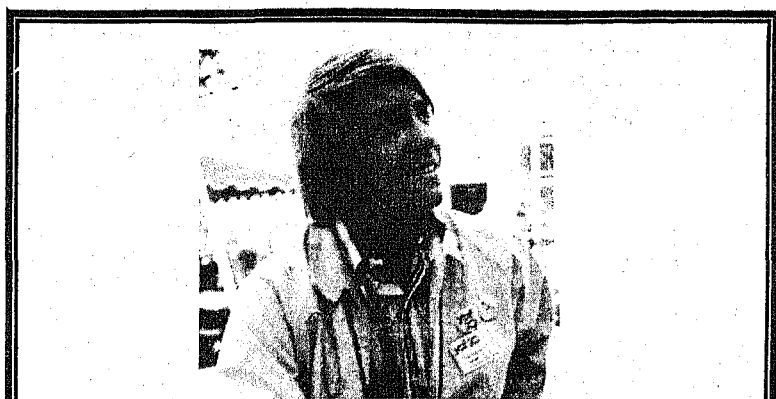
"The phoniness of liberalism has been destroying the roots of our freedom," said Senator Barry Goldwater to a crowd of 500 Young Americans for Freedom at the University of Hartford last Thursday. Amid cheers of "Barry in '72" Goldwater stated "conservatism will become the wave of the future."

YAF, America's largest conservative youth group, met last week for a 4-day celebration of conservatism commemorating their tenth anniversary. Among the speakers were Goldwater, Strom Thurmond, Al Capp, and William F. Buckley. The organization with a membership of over 55,000 on more than 800 campuses, was founded at Buckley's estate in Sharon, Connecticut. "YAF was formed in opposition to liberalism" said YAF's chairman David Keene, a law student at the University of Wisconsin.

Goldwater, in an earlier press conference, stated that "permissiveness" in American society is the root of student violence. He said "I am in total agreement with President Nixon on Vietnam," although he would have done it a "different way" himself. "I would have continued bombing the North."

Goldwater also said he "leaned" toward the legalization of marijuana, although he felt that more information must be gathered before any final decision could be made. "Cigarettes are far more dangerous," commented the senator. He felt that the Princeton Plan-suspending classes for the two weeks before elections to give students an opportunity to campaign was a good way for students to learn about the system.

The audience gave an especially enthusiastic response Thursday to Rev. Daniel Lyons, a conservative TV personality. He told the audience that liberals are "not equipped to govern because they're cynics." The mention of Ted Kennedy, economist John Kenneth Galbraith, and McCarthy ("not Joe") brought hisses and boos from the packed auditorium.



Earl Bercot looks as if he would easily blend into the new arrivals at Trinity - 18 years old, moderately long hair, and bellbottoms.

To most people, his ideology would not fit his appearance. Earl has been a staunch supporter of George Wallace and has worked for the John Birch Society. He considers the ideal person in America to be Ronald Reagan, whom he would like to see as President. Some of his friends in YAF feel Agnew or George Wallace should claim the top spot. Earl, though, thinks Agnew is "a bag of wind."

Interviewed at random, Earl is from Fort Wayne, Indiana, "right on the edge" of the black community. His father is a truck driver. Deeply religious, Earl missed church one Sunday and "woke up shaking the next day."

Earl has decided not to attend college this fall, because for him college is the "liberal-establishment," and he has no desire, he says, to be changed into a "zombie." He regrets, however, missing the knowledge available at college. He disapproves of the University of Hartford bookstore because it only stocks "liberal books and stickers."

His definition of a liberal is a person who has no foresight and is impatient. "like a person running on a pier in a fog." Liberals, he said, have been "led astray."

Earl hopes to enter the Navy next year and eventually become a journalist. He would like to live in Mississippi or Alabama.



Lyons felt that the cliché of the liberal was "human rights, not property rights." He said the conservative cause of "based on the moral principles and values of the people who founded this country." The audience rose to its feet and shouted its approval, many raising their arms with clenched fist and thumb up-raised. The audience response was strikingly similar to the response Jerry Rubin received last spring at Trinity.

South Carolina senator Strom Thurmond told YAF members Friday that more force should be used to quell the militant leftist mood on campuses. "Will we learn from the riots?" he asked. "Will we learn from Vietnam? Or will the war against the would be American guerrillas also be a no-win war?"

Race was not a major issue of the YAF convention. YAF claims two per cent of its members are black. One of these is Ken Johnson, a senior majoring in public affairs at George Washington University. He's from an "affluent" neighborhood in Orange County, California and hopes to become a corporate lawyer. There is "no question" in his mind that any black can get a fair trial in the U.S. The fact that most blacks generally vote Democratic or Liberal he attributed to their being "deluded and deceived" along with many others by liberal politicians. One day, he felt, these people would "see the light."

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# Trinity Tripod

## EDITORIAL SECTION

September 15, 1970

One doesn't have to look far to conclude that Trinity College is experiencing growing pains.

There is nothing surprising about this. The statistics show that the College's enrollment has climbed from approximately 1200 students to 1499 in the last two years.

In addition to the normal problems one would expect to encounter during periods of rapid growth, the College was forced to cope with the fact that very few additions (especially in terms of rooming facilities) could be made to the physical plant. It's no secret that the College increased its enrollment primarily to raise money for its ailing budget. The cost of any new facilities would thus put the College right back to where it started two years ago.

Who is to blame for the College's financial problems? Certainly the College in part for its poor long range planning and investing. But so are the quickly rising costs of education, the slumping economy and the national administration's unwillingness to lend colleges support from its vast resources. Certainly Trinity is not alone among institutions of higher learning in facing a financial crisis.

\* \* \*

Some of the unfortunate circumstances of overcrowding are quite unavoidable. There is increasing evidence on the other hand that many problems have arisen due to incompetent administrative action; for example, many coeds have complained of inadequate bathroom facilities. The same problems arose last year and should have been cleaned since last year. The general disarray of campus housing only served to exacerbate an already uncomfortable situation.

In one instance administrators openly abused their authority. During the summer Buildings and Grounds employees destroyed much of the student art work left in Austin Arts Center. Officials claim there were no available storage areas in which the works could be placed. Students were given no warning that the Center was to be cleared; they assumed from past experience that their works would be safe. Just who is responsible for this decision cannot really be determined. Certainly many were aware of what was being done, yet simply acquiesced.

The administration appears to have acted too hastily in increasing the College's enrollment. While the difficulties of overcrowding may be borne, if only because they are necessary, the student is entitled to a certain basic respect which can not be forsaken in either the name of convenience or necessity. If the administration is unable to keep abreast with its increased work load without infringing upon student rights, the expansion process must cease.

## Shun the Fruminous Bandersnatch Lament for Lenny

by David Sarasohn

Here's to dear old Trinity,  
Where teachers warmly nod,  
Where the Dean speaks only to the President,  
And the Office of Community Life never shuts up.

What Trinity sometimes lacked in poetry, it more than made up for by the endearing inefficiency of its Administration. Trinity's Administration, required by NCAA rules to be publicly as malevolent as any other college administration, was always able to circumvent the rule by ingenious ineptitude and lack of coordination.

Rules were promulgated almost apologetically, and were expected to be broken. An Administrator who reaffirmed the drinking ban in the morning would stop by a fraternity house for a belt in the evening. Consequently, this became a rather warm and friendly place, and even people who were thrown out were thrown out warmly.

Essential to the successful operation was a certain lack of communication among the elements of the Administration. The Dean who made a rule would never mention it to the Campus Guards or to Buildings and Grounds, who should be enforcing it. These groups, not being bothered by the Administration all the time were often available to do things for students, providing it was nothing too strenuous. In order to make sure that they wouldn't be tricked into enforcing a rule, nobody from either group would enter a student's room without prior invitation, and frequently not then.

Students understood this independence, and respected it. It was not considered good protocol to call B & G until the water had reached one's ankles. If one did call, however, someone would come and fix your toilet without finding it necessary to do a title search on your other furniture. The first change in this happy

hypocrisy came about last year, with the departure of the Dean of Students, a man well attuned to Trinity, whose idea of announcing a rule was to tell his dog about it. Instead, students discovered themselves to have acquired an ardent correspondent in a newly christened Office of Community Life.

(Right then we should have suspected something. An Office of Community Life, like a Ministry of Love, will obviously refuse to admit that anything doesn't concern it.)

Things reached their lowest ebb this year when a bearded presence was insinuated into the Administration, and suddenly we all had to Inprocess. Since the high point of Inprocessing was receiving a new brochure on the bookstore, one can only assume that it was an essentially symbolic act, demonstrating our new subjugation to the Office of Community Life. Obviously this could not be done without the compliance of the other elements in the Administration.

I was given a look this week at what this unholy alliance portends for all of us. Arriving on campus, I went to Mather Hall for my key, and was told they didn't have a key for my room. Previously, this would have been no problem: Williams Memorial wouldn't know that it was Mather Hall policy not to give me a key, and would give me one. This year, however, Williams Memorial wouldn't give me one either, and sent me back to Mather Hall. Immediately my suspicions were aroused.

I next tried the campus guard, who will normally let anyone into anything. When I discovered that they wouldn't let me into my room, my suspicions were confirmed. The campus guard had sold out to the Administration.

After getting into my room (with the aid of a friend called "Friends"), I returned to Mat-

her Hall the next day, and was given a key. I should have been suspicious of such an easy victory, but still thinking in terms of previous years, I let down my guard. I was seduced by the sight of the key, which was new and shiny and even had my room number printed on it. There was in fact, only one thing wrong with the key. It didn't open my door.

At first, I figured that it was the Administration's answer to the housing problem. Everybody got a key, but not all of them opened doors. Deciding, however, that the new arrangement seemed to preclude subtlety, I went back to Mather Hall.

Cornered, Mather Hall called the locksmith, which I imagine is where Buildings and Grounds comes in. Previously, when B & G was independent, locksmithing worked pretty well. But now 1 week later, I still don't have a key, and am forced to leave my door open, which enables people from B & G to drop down frequently to count my furniture.

Why these two proud bodies of men have chosen to bend their backs is becoming clear. The price for Buildings and Grounds submission is as yet unknown, although their being allowed to throw out everything left in Austin Arts might have something to do with it. The Campus Guard, however, has gotten new blazers out of the deal. A group once fiercely independent has sold its birthright for a mess of hoppersack.

Any action taken against this dictatorial new combination must be taken by the students. President Lockwood, living in college housing, is as much as its mercy as the rest of us. I would advocate resistance measures myself, but I'm afraid the Campus Guard will come in tonight through my open door and take my toilet out.

## Dormitories Overcrowded

(From P. 1)

As one upperclassman described the room as it was left, "it's a nice old tenement."

While North Campus was in use last year, its facilities have been altered to accommodate more residents; new girls' floors have been established. The general complaint on the girls' floors concerned the "gang shower" arrangement. All agreed that the rooms were ready for occupation upon arrival aside from some cases of missing furniture and dirt.

To accommodate more students in the North Campus dorm, several study areas and lounges were converted into rooms. Study areas have been converted to singles and are fairly decent rooms, with ample space. Most remodeling had been accomplished by the time the students moved in.

Lounges, however, have been made into four-person rooms and are another story altogether. One room visited by the TRIPOD had the appearance of a hospital ward or a cabin at summer camp. The four beds were crammed together in a row. The rest of the wall and floor space was taken up with dressers, closets, and desks for three of the girls. If the fourth set of furniture is delivered, one will be able to walk from one end of the room to the other on furniture tops. The lounge had been remodelled by the time the residents arrived, with the exception of the window in the door, now covered by a poster.

The only complaint received from all male Jarvis was the envious observation that while the basement bathrooms had been remodelled (resurrected?), the residents of the top floors still have

to fight for the meager provisions there.

The new girls' floors in Cook also produced criticism for the lack of shower curtains and the filthy condition in which the rooms were found. Complaints were also lodged against using one bathroom for twelve girls. Closet space was also said to be sparse. Broken windows, missing locks, and nails and nail holes in the walls were also pointed out.

Similar complaints concerning shower facilities and dirty rooms were lodged by Goodwin coeds, as well as one about no lighting in the hall. Otherwise, the residents of Goodwin are quite pleased with their rooms.

Residents in Jones Hall were almost too anxious to bend the reporter's ear. Again the coeds complained most vehemently about the bathrooms: no lights, no plugs in the sink drains (one girl had already lost a contact lens), gang showers with no curtains, a hole in the bathroom door. Also pointed out was the lack of waste baskets in the bathrooms and halls.

Male residents in the basement rooms asked for screens on their windows so they could be left open without fear of theft. Aside from general dirtiness, most Jones students said the rooms were ready for occupation when they arrived, although some work was still being done on the ceilings.

Several Elton doubles, which consisted of a bedroom and a living area, have been changed to trip-lets. This has produced an almost sterile environment with practically no space provided for lounging any more. One coed said the "College had the responsibility" for finding more rooms for stu-

dents without piling people on top of each other. Again, complaints were raised about shower, sink plugs, and dirty rooms.

Most residents of the new coed floors seemed satisfied with the coed arrangement per se. South Campus residents are quite pleased with their rooms. A few students have been moved into faculty apartments at 194-196 New Britain Ave., 216 New Britain Ave., and 32 Crescent St., but none could be reached for comment.

Obviously, several areas of concern have arisen over this year's housing arrangements. The housing contracts state that the College shall have the rooms ready for occupation 48 hours before the start of classes, although Freshman Orientation begins 96 hours before classes. This practically nullifies that clause of the contract. Regardless of the time stated, the rooms were not ready for occupation at the time people were expected to move in. Lights were not operating, furniture was missing, and the rooms were in a mess, often with furnishings from previous years left behind in a heap. New residences such as Vernon Heights showed no sign of preparation whatsoever, and one freshman said her parents were appalled at what the College considered as resident housing.

Due to their heavy schedules during Freshman Orientation, neither Dean of Community Life Marc S. Sallish or Head of Residences John H. Cassidy could be reached for extended interviews. Cassidy did comment that he realized the College was the subject of many legitimate complaints about housing and that the Office of Community Life was trying to solve them.

## The Trinity Tripod

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# Lockwood: Sorting Out What We Can Do

(Ed. Note: This is a copy of the Convocation Address President Lockwood delivered yesterday.)

First let me welcome all of you to this, the 148th academic year. It has become a custom that the President address the Trinity community each fall. This year my remarks will be less extensive than in the past and more immediately applicable to this campus, for I have concluded that we need to look unswervingly at our own situation if only because the public mood requires that colleges exercise a rational tough-mindedness too seldom seen inside or outside the academy. That observation provides an appropriate transition to my first comment.

This summer we were besieged with questionnaires from various public and private quarters--all directed towards ascertaining why there was campus unrest and what we are prepared to do about it. These inquiries spring, of course, from growing public impatience and from a review of State and Federal resources available for the many services society now expects. As David Riesman summarized this reaction: "Higher education becomes more and more omnivorous of resources while it becomes less and less able to elicit enthusiastic community support. . . ." Although I happen to believe that these problems are inevitable in so revolutionary a process as we are trying out in this country--namely, equal access to higher education for all who can profit, I must recognize, and I urge you to recognize also, that a recital of our collegiate virtues will no longer disarm this uneasiness.

We can respond in one of two ways. Either we can take to the shelters and let the storm blow over, or we can use the occasion to take stock of what we have been doing and then to rearrange our priorities in keeping with this College's conclusions. I prefer the latter. We have begun that task. In this regard I am pleased to report that our faculty delegation to this summer's Danforth workshop on liberal arts colleges discovered that Trinity's new programs are highly regarded and are being studied carefully throughout the country.

As we rethink this College's mission, I hope we can improve the opportunities we offer the individual to become "intellectually responsible, creative and humanely sensitive, free and yet morally committed." Too frequently, in my judgement we lower our chances that significant learning will occur by engaging in debates peripheral to our function as a

college. Too seldom do we find that intellectual excitement which might arise from unselfish dedication to the search for truth.

One reason for our disappointment has been the understandable, yet diversionary, acceptance by colleges and universities of this country, since World War II, of responsibility for so many of society's problems. We have tried

trying to determine the range of opportunities we might provide, and I personally am working with such groups as the Greater Hartford Corporation in increasing the possibility of significant improvements in our neighborhood--in the schools, housing, and facilities. Unhappily there is always the danger of our being guilty of moral snobism when we bring our per-

ways stand for something quite distinct from the effects it may have on the wider community. It can and should serve that community, but its mission should always allow for those who cannot yet see how best to serve or who wish to dedicate themselves to speculative discourse during their undergraduate days. And that is why Trinity does not take an institutional stand on these issues. It is a melancholy fact that the only way to protect unpopular positions is to appeal to the sanctity of academic freedom. So be it!

Since I have already referred to one curricular matter, I shall continue with related matters. We all regret Dean Fuller's departure, especially to so dubious a post as a college presidency! I am grateful that Professor Nye has agreed to serve as Dean of the Faculty until we find an appropriate successor. In addition to the department chairmen with whom he will confer regularly, I have appointed a Special Programs Council of Professors Hyland, Painter, McKee, and Steele to assist in coordinating various other academic programs and in eliciting your suggestions about these programs. Simultaneously Dean Winslow will be responsible for all special projects like the Open Semester and inter-institutional cooperation. Mrs. Carole Lawson will serve as Executive Secretary under the Dean of the Faculty for graduate studies. This year we shall also begin a systematic review of the new curriculum to determine where it has

recommendation that we give serious consideration to a three-year degree program. I have long questioned our inflexible use of the four-year undergraduate calendar. As we move closer to a time when students may be free to interrupt their education either before or during college, I think we should encourage greater flexibility in completing a Baccalaureate degree. I also wish to report that Trinity College and the Air Force have agreed to terminate the ROTC program here in June of 1971 because so few students wish to pursue this alternative for military service. Presently enrolled students will be able to finish their ROTC program unhindered. This way, I emphasize, a mutually agreeable solution, without prejudice, in the best interests of both Trinity and the Air Force.

Directly related to these curricular matters are certain faculty concerns. I have already indicated that at Trinity our primary emphasis has been and will remain with effective teaching and learning. We are an institution with a commitment to undergraduate intellectual exploration; we are not a preprofessional school awaiting university status. Speaking personally, I think that the burden of most career-training should lie with business or with the employing agency, public or private. These comments, however, will undoubtedly raise apprehensions about the future particularly of our graduate programs. We have placed graduate studies directly under the Dean of the Faculty so as to assure better coordination between our undergraduate and graduate offerings. We will not forsake graduate work, but as the distinction between a bachelor's and master's degree becomes increasingly blurred, we will have to review the range of those graduate offerings. Moreover, it has seemed to me questionable that several institutions in this immediate vicinity continue to offer separate graduate programs when one common effort might produce better results. Therefore, I intend to explore the possibility of a consortium for graduate studies in the Capital area.

Another faculty concern has been the evaluation courses. The Committee on Appointments and Promotions has, we think, improved its procedures, but its task is inordinately more difficult in the absence of a systematic critique by students. I hope that this year we can reintroduce effective informative and judicious student evaluations.

(Continued on Page 6)

*"We must sort out what we can do effectively, and what will only add to further frustration."*

to provide essential research, to aid the professions by training an ever growing number of students, to be custodians of a rich but diverse cultural heritage, and to educate young persons in a humane and rational manner. We have moved far beyond the classical role of scrutinizing our accumulated knowledge in rigorous fashion from a detached position of reflection and creative thought. We have become involved with the larger community and are no longer indifferent, in an immediate sense, to society's anguish. Some would return to the classical model. I would not. I think most of you would not wish to reject our new relationships with the wider community. But we must sort out what we can do effectively and what, if we persist in doing, will only add to further frustration.

Let me illustrate this point. At Trinity there has been considerable conjecture as to the weight assigned teaching, publication, and community service. Imaginative and rigorous teaching must have the highest priority. Research and publication are less important even though we must have a faculty fully conversant with the latest scholarship. We shall not permit secret research. Community service is an elusive phrase; yet I think we would agree that instruction that is insensitive to the contemporary scene has lost its purchase on human events. Learning ultimately leads to action.

Another illustration arises from our attempt to determine in what ways we may most effectively work with the Hartford community. We can assist only in certain ways. Mr. Ivan Backer and others are

spectives to these problems with which many others have struggled. That is why we insist that the College respond only to expressed needs. Thus far I think our record has been good, and I hope many of you will continue to work with the storefront operations, tutorial programs, and other agencies responding to Hartford's needs.

A similar illustration derives from our urban and environmental studies program. I am quite aware of the division of opinion on the thrust of that program. I must say that I oppose any at-

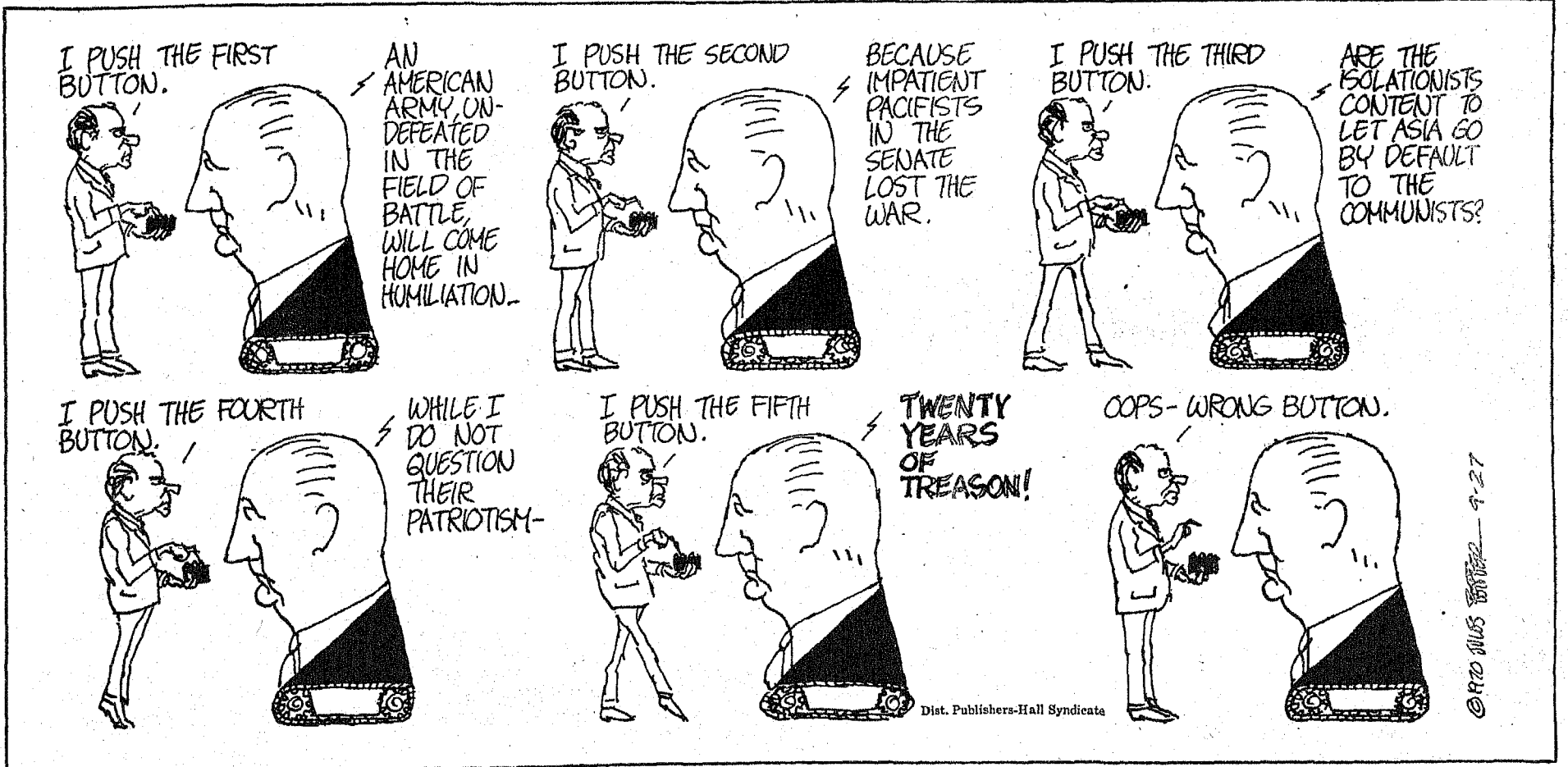
*"...the only way to protect unpopular positions is to appeal to academic freedom."*

tempt to make of that program a political platform. Like any other academic program it should combine intellectual rigor with opportunities to improve our understanding of urban and environmental problems through first-hand experience. That from such a program may come informed social criticism is both reasonable and inevitable.

As always the priorities among objectives do not admit to an easy resolution. The College must al-

scored successes, where it needs improvement,--and where we have failed to implement provisions approved in the spring of 1969. Dean Nye is especially concerned that we not relax in realizing the potential of a program which, in my judgment also, offers us the best chance to study significant material, to learn in an humane and sensitive manner, to the end of achieving understanding.

This fall I am submitting to the Curricular Affairs Committee a



# Lockwood: Sorting Out What We Can Do

No one surveying the national scene can ignore the effect of contemporary debate upon academic freedom. Faculties are properly worried. There are pressures operating which could undermine the open consideration of appropriate topics in reasoned discourse. Unhappily meretricious arguments in the classroom have been used to support positions of no relevance to the academic pro-

finally overran us. With academic reticence we have sought to avoid the discomforts of change. As a result we resemble those Appalachian mountaineers who could not make up their minds but who were sure that when they did, they'd be plenty bitter. I cannot understand why we, both on and off campuses, have been so hesitant to recognize that an institution which does not consciously

Next I have pledged that this Administration will be accountable for its actions. I shall not repeat my observations at this time last year about the necessity of a division of responsibility for efficient operation of the College. I merely note what Pericles reportedly said in 5th century Athens: "Although few may make the laws, all may judge them." We intend to try new ways of keeping you informed of decisions since communications remain conspicuously imperfect. I have also appointed Mr. Thomas A. Smith as Vice President with broad responsibilities in Community Life, Security, Admissions, and External Affairs.

We are also attaching that dreary but unavoidable task of assembling a college data bank so that we may bring the requisite information quickly to those deliberating a specific problem. We have, I admit, been woefully deficient in this respect.

Since this talk has become a RASSEMBLEMENT of miscellaneous observations, I shall add a comment about the Adjudicative Process. Dean Salisch finds himself in the entertaining position of answering requests about a system which has gained national notice and which is being introduced on a permanent basis elsewhere while we wait to see if it will work well enough to extend beyond this December. Undoubtedly there are flaws in the design and I am transmitting to the Trinity College Council three codicils and recommending certain amendments which a summer's reflection has prompted. The College must have a means whereby it may review complaints and deal fairly and quickly with misjudgments of conduct. But it is far preferable that we have broadly accepted means appropriately considerate of individual rights and the collective need for justice and restraint. So unpleasant a reference leads naturally to remarks on the residential life at Trinity. We seem to suffer from that perennial predilection to be down on what we are not up on; namely, we assume the worst because we do not know how much good takes place as a result of having a residential college. I am continually grateful to those of you who take the initiative in developing rewarding activities for this community, in assuring that life in our residence halls reflects high-level decency. But problems persist. For example, I refer to the poor judgment involved in tolerating the use of dangerous drugs. I trust that the new Drug Advisory Committee can serve this community effectively in helping those who cannot meet this problem. Yet, we do ourselves a tremendous disservice if we underestimate the intensity of this problem, the tragic results which do occur. One recent statistic alarmed me: twenty-five percent more New Yorkers have died of drug abuse than have been killed in the Vietnam war. Is there any good reason why we cannot more effectively help ourselves meet this problem?

Another problem relates to our respect for others. It is a cliché to speak of alienation, anonymity, and loss of identity in our society. At times our response has been to establish new cults to the exclusion of all other cults. Fortunately Trinity is small enough to avoid impersonalism and estrangement. Yet, because of our differing backgrounds, our varied perspectives on what is important, we become indifferent to the needs of others. Exhortation will not heal; action can. We have not yet realized a community in which the individual can find his own meaning in life--the single most significant educational goal we can set. Among the Administration we talked at length about this task, for we have made our mistakes. I hope you will talk among yourselves about what we can do to make of this residential community something better than it is. In

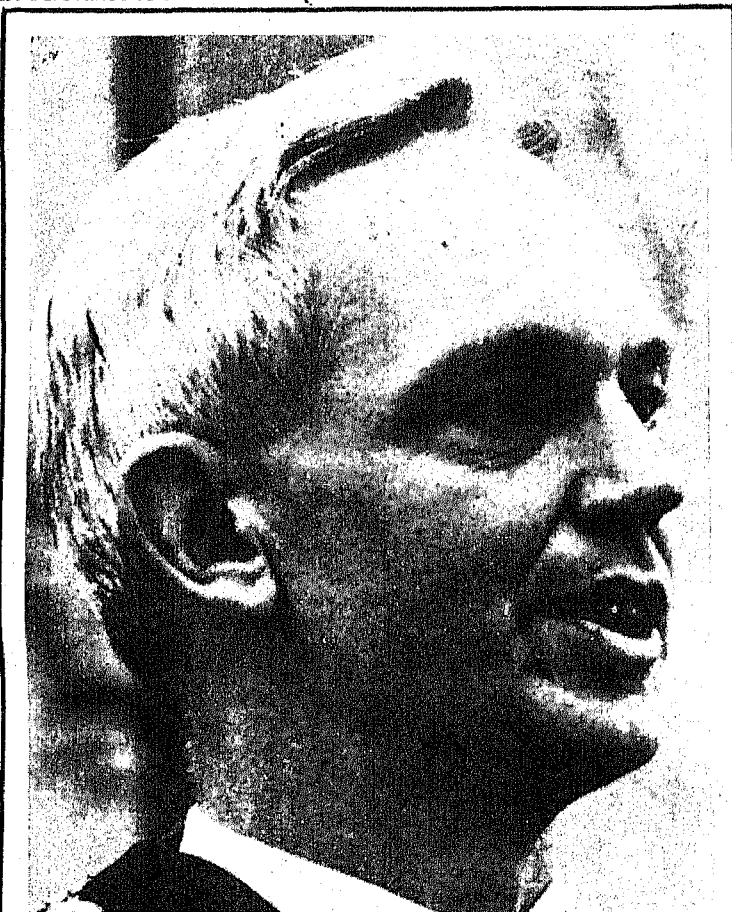
this respect I note that our handbook becomes larger and our documents increasingly legalistic in this land of lawyers, both professional and amateur. This trend bothers me because it may reflect a misconception of the power so scrupulously hedged or it may lead to the creation of what John Gardner called "the coral reef of procedures laid down to achieve some long-forgotten objective." To return to the residential college: if the sole reason for having dormitories and dining halls is to provide shelter and food, then I think colleges should cease to offer such facilities for we are not professionally equipped for this assignment. We shall observe closely, in this regard, whether the discontinuance of the Junior Advisor system was a good idea. We welcome any new suggestions.

Let me return to where I began these remarks. I cannot deny that we are undergoing a fundamental crisis in higher education. The public is properly worried. Unfortunately the public memory is short. Colleges have repeatedly responded to the nation's needs, and that is a part of our dilemma. We have overpromised and underdelivered. And in many cases no one was more sorely disillusioned than the student himself. That is why we must set our course ever more firmly and hold to it. I am tired of the pettiness of public castigation of our educational institutions. Like students, the president of a college receives most uncomplimentary characterizations. These arise whenever there is misunderstanding about objectives. Yet, we deserve no immunity from criticism. I just wish that those who question would make a distinction between the healthy attempt of the vast majority of students to face this country's problems and to exercise their civic responsibilities, and those who shout obscenities and urge disruption. The sooner we have voting at eighteen the more likely we are to bring a fresh surge of idealism to our democracy. And the sooner this society accepts coll-

ege youth into the productive force of this economy, even for temporary periods, the more likely we are to puncture the myth of indulgence. As I filled out each questionnaire this summer, I wondered whether, when all is said and done, campus unrest merits so much investigation when, for example, the failure to do something significantly productive in the ghettos of our cities has cost us so heavily.

That is why I plead for a recovery of that community of learning in which our intellectual concerns have highest priority. From that commitment can come a new center of conviction and therefore flails impatiently and indiscriminately. It is time to turn our energies, not to misty-eyed solutions to poorly understood problems, but to the tough issues we face. We must clearly define those problems and then seek the best answers available. A college education is still the best route to developing that sense of humanity so invaluable in pursuing our good purposes. I retain an irrepressible optimism that we can better the human condition. I hold to an optimistic view of the future of our colleges and universities despite our penchant for criticizing their performance of late. At Trinity we have done a great deal, for example, in the curriculum, in coeducation, and in retaining close relations among faculty, students, and administration. We can do more, especially because we are a comparatively small college. Because no organization can renew itself unless its members renew themselves, I invite you to join in the efforts to reestablish a consensus about what is worthwhile that we do at Trinity College. And I wish you well in the year ahead. September, 1970

Theodore D. Lockwood



"We must never become so wedded to immediate concerns that we cannot appreciate Ernest Block's Concerto Grosso #1..."

gram. I hope we continue to withstand both the pressures and the temptations at Trinity. Robert Wolff has expressed this problem well by stating that the goals of a community of learning must be "the preservation and advancement of learning and the pursuit of truth in an atmosphere of freedom and mutual respect in which the intellectual freedoms of teaching, expression, research, and debate are guaranteed absolutely." I would extend this principle to all campus discussions. And I add that, despite our current campus difficulties, which no one underestimates, the conditions do not yet exist that we cannot adhere to this principle. Our college is not so threatened--nor are other institutions of higher learning--that we could justify turning it into a political instrument.

Having sounded so solemnly conservative, I hasten to make two other observations before turning to internal operations. I am sufficiently impractical still to hope that the college community (a term which I am sure you feel I too often invoke from my rhetorical reservoir but still a very usable phrase) must never become so wedded to immediate concerns that we can no longer appreciate the ineffable beauty of Ernest Block's Concerto Grosso #1, perhaps the greatest work for string instruments composed in this century. We must leave ample room for the timeless as well as the timely. And second, the academic community cannot transfer all the burden for current student dissatisfactions to the national administration. It is seductive to credit the Vietnam War, the draft and Agnewisms with such a pervasive influence, but I suspect that the truth requires the acceptance of self-inflicted turmoil. The necessity for change

experiment, and renew itself is a dying institution. It is quite thoroughly American to want to change, especially when the country sorely needs to realize its contemporary dream of becoming a livable society for all. In this regard, as I remarked at the University of Connecticut Commencement exercises, I am troubled by those who assert that those in favor of change are merely inventing fresh ways to disturb the peace. The peace is disturbed. My concern is achieving an approach within this community which will permit constructive changes to occur.

That approach requires a continuing review of the way in which we make decisions. The Student Senate has dissolved itself. That leaves the Trinity College Council as the only body in which we may discuss the various issues which transcend the immediate responsibilities of the faculty. (Incidentally, the faculty now has voting student members on all of its committees except that involving appointments, promotions, and tenure.) I have concluded that the TCC is both too small and ill-proportioned for its tasks. Therefore, I am asking it to find the appropriate means whereby it may add four more elected students, four more elected faculty, two alumni (one of whom will represent the Board of Fellows), one parent, and one member of the College staff below the rank of College officer. The administration will reduce its membership to two representatives. I have also informed the Trustees that they are welcome to attend any or all sessions, and all Trustees will receive copies of the TCC's minutes. But we have not resolved thereby all aspects of governance. I stubbornly hope we can continue that discussion this year.

"My concern is to permit constructive changes to occur."







## Graves Digging In:

Jim Graves, a possible starter at fullback for this year's Bantams, is seen in action last year. Graves was a linebacker for most of last season but was switched to fullback after an impressive performance against Wesleyan.

## Lack of Veterans May Hurt Dathmen's Hopes

By Joel Strogoff

Plagued by inexperience, Trinity's varsity soccer team may be hard pressed to match last fall's 6-3-1 record. With only five men returning from last year's squad, the Bantams will have to count heavily on a number of promising sophomores.

Heading the list of returning players are starters Dick Wood and Jeff Clark; Wood will be in the Trinity goal with Clark holding down the center halfback position. Other lettermen include insides Ron Magna and Doug Snyder and halfback Ron Flechter.

The Bantams have been practicing since last Wednesday, holding double sessions on Thursday and Friday. During their workouts the booters have mostly concentrated on conditioning and acquiring ball skills. Last Saturday an intra-squad scrimmage was held and according to Coach Roy Dath,

"everyone looked good." Coach Dath, reluctant to single out any one player, was particularly impressed by the performances of all players up from last year's freshman squad.

With the season's opener against M.I.T. now three weeks away, practically all starting positions are still up for grabs. When asked how he felt his team would fare this season, Coach Dath replied, "It's hard to say. You just don't know how the ball will bounce."

Trinity has added two major New England powers to its soccer schedule in 1970.

Coming onto the Bantams ten-game schedule will be Brown University, the perennial Ivy League champion, and Middlebury College, which annually fields one of the stronger teams in the region.

## R.P.I. Revisited

# Defense Key To Grid Year

By Dick Vane

Remember the R.P.I. game last year? Trinity made it into the NCAA record books by playing a 43-4 tie with the Engineers. It appears that the same elements that produced that tie are present this year, a powerful offense and a shaky defense.

Trinity faced its first 1970 combat Saturday in an scrimmage against WPI here, and topped the Worcester team scoring the lone TD of the day. The Bantam offense was awesome, producing 24 first downs in their 75 plays, but the defense was much less impressive.

WPI wasn't as effective offensively, principally because of a dismal passing attack, but they managed 17 first downs and were consistently able to drive on the Bantam defense.

The results of the scrimmage seem to say that the season will hinge on the effectiveness of the defense. Five starters from last year's tenacious freshmen defense and two from the varsity did not try out for the team this year and the unit was further hampered by a number of injuries in summer drills.

Coach Don Miller started sophomore Bob Thiel, at one end with senior Ron Smith at the other. Seniors Bill Belisle and Bill Sartorelli were at the tackles, while the linebackers were Peter Miller, Tom DeBenedette, Ralph Morini and sophomore Phil Poirier. Another sophomore, Ray Perkins, started in the defensive backfield with junior Ned Hammond and senior George Matava.

Miller called Perkins the most impressive performer of the scrimmage. Sophomore Jeff Tucker's fumble recovery and Morini's interception were the defense's highlights.

The offense, if possible, seems more prolific than last year. Miller can count on about seven backs who can consistently gain yardage. The leading returnee is senior Dave Kiarsis, a 6-0, 200 pound halfback with a sprinter's speed. Kiarsis gained 76 yards in ten carries and looks ready for his finest season here.

Surprisingly effective were a

pair of sophomores, Joe McCabe and Mark DeMeulenaere. Both seem to have run their way into starting contention with impressive performances against WPI. McCabe gained 48 yards and DeMeulenaere 47, and both showed strong offensive potential.

A junior transfer student from Auburn, Dennis Linderman, scored the Bantams' touchdown on a 13-yard sweep. Jim Graves was the starting full back while sophomores Gene Coney and Bob Coith also some backfield action.

The most interesting battle for a position is being fought at quarterback where senior George Matava and sophomore Erich Wolters appear about equal. Matava started the scrimmage and con-

nected on eight of his 14 passes for 87 yards. Wolters completed nine of his 13 tosses for 95 yards. The starter probably won't be decided until the opening whistle.

Co-captain Mike James led all the receivers Saturday, snaring five passes for 52 yards. Perkins caught three for 27 yards and record setting freshmen star Rick Heithoff garnered two for 17.

The offensive line appears set with co-captain Jon Miller, an All ECAC selection last year heading the unit. Returning starters include junior Tom Schaible guard and senior Cliff Cutler at tackle. Dave Sample has been switched from guard to center and sophomore Bob Ghazey will be at the other tackle.

## Sculptures ...

(From P. 1)

his loss at six months' work plus cost of materials. President Lockwood indicated in an interview Sunday that he had offered to reimburse another student, Peter Franklin, for the cost of materials he had stored in the classroom.

Fred Osborne, '71, whose work was among the destroyed objects, estimated that he had spent several hundred hours in creating his pieces. LaNoue did not warn the class of any impending danger of destruction, according to Osborne, who said the class assumed their work would be handled with care.

LaNoue stated that during previous semester breaks the sculpture rooms had been cleaned, but never had the art work been destroyed. LaNoue, who lives in New York City, knew of no attempt to contact him before the removal began.

Two members of the Fine Arts faculty, Mitchel N. Pappas, director of the Center, and Michael R. Mahoney, chairman of the fine arts department, were vacationing in Europe at the time.

Student reaction to the destruction was shock and amazement. "I am shocked at the ruthlessness and lack of concern exhibited by the persons involved in the destruction at a College that supposedly fosters the liberal arts," stated Osborne.

Osborne, who is chairman of a committee running the students' art shows, explained that art work had been left in the upper hall as part of a plan for an informal exhibit of art to complement the more formal show in the first-floor lobby. This informal show had been cleared with Profs. Mahoney, Pappas, LaNoue and Froese, according to Osborne.

Several students stated their desire for reimbursement by the College for the cost of materials used in creating their works. Students in the sculpture courses must pay for their materials.

Woolley explained that it was necessary to remove the art work due to the "general disarray and congestion in the upstairs lobby" and that the space was needed for the summer sculpture course. Storage space for the objects was unavailable, according to Woolley, who claimed that the Arts Center itself was filled and that he, Woolley, had been told by Crandall that storage space elsewhere on campus was unavailable.

Students were not notified of the impending action because, according to Woolley, the area was cleaned during summer vacation prior to the opening of the summer session on June 26. Woolley stated that he was unaware of the ownership of the art work because he "only briefly glanced at the sculptures and didn't know if they were labelled."

Crandall claimed that he was acting on orders from Mahoney to "clean it up." He termed the affair "an unfortunate incident."

ent." Crandall attempted a justification on grounds that he was "not approached by students to have pieces saved" prior to the vacation. Crandall also said that he attempted to distinguish between "excess plaster and unfinished pieces that I guess were sculpture" and completed works to be preserved.

Crandall described the classrooms as being so overly crowded that he "could hardly get in the door." Work on the plumbing in the classroom was further impetus for the removal of the art work, said Crandall. According to Kendrick and Osborne, students in the class, sufficient room was available in the classroom to conduct the summer course and that removal of sculpture was "totally unnecessary."

## Senate...

(From P. 1)

August 17th Republican primary.

Duffey won an upset victory in the August 19th Democratic primary, receiving 43% of the votes cast. Donahue received 37% and Marcus received 20%.

Major factors in Duffey's victory were divisions in the party leadership and his showing in the large cities among blue collar union workers.

The Republican gubernatorial and senatorial primaries on August 17th were both victories for the endorsed candidates.

Thomas Meskill easily won his primary against Wallace Barnes, by a margin of 3 to 1. Part of the size of the defeat was caused by Barnes' seeming reluctance to run a campaign which would threaten to split the party. Barnes, a liberal, rarely challenged the more conservative Meskill on specific issues, and never attacked Meskill's conservative House record.

The Weicker-Lupton race centered around Lupton's charges that Weicker was not a loyal Republican, because he had betrayed President Nixon by voting against him on a number of important votes. Weicker claimed to be a loyal Republican who generally supported the Administration, but who had disagreed and voted against the President on a few occasions.

Despite the first statewide primaries in Connecticut's history, the most important political consequence of this summer may be the independent candidacy of Senator Thomas Dodd.

Dodd, a Democrat, would have routinely received the backing of party leaders if he had not been censured by the Senate for financial misconduct in 1967.

After his censure, party leaders withdrew their support and began looking for another man to back for the Senate.

## Freedom

(From P. 3)

YAFers were bussed to William F. Buckley's elegant estate in Sharon, Connecticut of Saturday, the final day of the conference. The Repairs, a folk-rock band from Fairfield University, sang Crosby, Stills and Nash on Buckley's lawn to an appreciative audience. The YAFers were neatly dressed; several sported long hair and beards although most male YAFers had closely cropped hair.

Congressman John Ashbrook of Ohio told the luncheon audience at Buckley's estate that "the mind and heart of America is conservative." He blasted the "liberal news media in general, specifically Newsweek, Time and Life magazines. 'Liberals' in government were also attacked. The gathering of over 500 booed the mention of people like Arthur Schlesinger.

Al Capp, "professional humorist," next told the group that his duty was to "find fakery and fascism and expose it and 'to make as much money as possible.'" Capp, who authors the comic strip "Li'l Abner," kept his audience laughing. John Kenneth Galbraith, he stated, was "by far the gre-

atest American economist since Edna St. Vincent Millay," and described Margaret Mead as "the Moms Mabley of anthropology." The audience loved it. Capp assailed the liberals behind Educational Television and assaulted Women's Lib, although he admitted Bra-less Thursday "has its points." Capp warned "We're in for something ghastly this fall. I predict killings in Harvard Square."

After Capp, headliner William F. Buckley said of college left-wingers that it is "only through exertion of brute force...threat or application of violence that they maintain their leverage of college affairs." He amused the YAFers with anecdotes about John Lindsay and Franklin Roosevelt. Buckley's speech was received with a thundering standing ovation.

Before the cold roast beef luncheon, Buckley wandered about his lawns with a small group of trailing admirers and reporters. He mentioned that he had just returned to Connecticut from Burbank, California where he had been filming a Laugh-In sequence. He said he had insisted on using his own material.

## Bill Sferro Takes Post

William Sferro, a former coach at the University of Virginia, has been named instructor of physical education and coach at Trinity.

A native of Blairsville, Pa., Sferro was a nine letterman in high school (football, basketball, track, and wrestling) and played football at Clarion State College, Pa. where he received his B.S. degree in 1966.

He has been an assistant football coach at the University of Virginia for two seasons, working with defensive backs while completing work on a masters degree in education.

His coaching specialty in football is the defensive secondary. He has also written two articles on the kicking game published in the Pennsylvania Football Journal. He is the author of a football drill book and is currently working on an article for quarterbacks in "Reading the Four Spoke Secondary."

In addition to instruction in physical education he will work with defensive backs at Trinity, coach freshman basketball and freshman lacrosse. He succeeds Joe Wilson who is studying law at the University of Southern California.

While at Clarion State, Sferro coached freshman football in his senior year, and after graduation held assistant coaching jobs at St. Mary's High School (Pa.), Homer-Center High School (Pa.), and Massillon High School (Ohio), which finished with a 9-1 record.



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Why does Superman disguise himself as a mild-mannered reporter for a great metropolitan newspaper? Simple. The Man of Steel knows he's got to be where the action is. And working down at the Daily Planet, he's the first to know about bank robberies, bridge collapses, and gangland killings.

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community involvement. But why not follow the Caped Kryptonian's example, and join your community's newspaper? The Trinity Tripod has positions for all sorts of newspaper people, mild-mannered and other-

If you're interested, drop by the Tripod offices between 1 and 4 this afternoon, or Wednesday evening after 7.